

For the Christian Messenger.

The Normal School once more.

MR. EDITOR,—

Dear Sir,—I am glad to observe that your new correspondent has changed somewhat the ground of attack on the Normal School. The charge brought against this Institution by "Quis," was its sectarian character; inasmuch as the Principal was a Presbyterian. I think that no honest man, with a sound mind and a good heart who carefully acquaints himself with the working of the Institution, will care to reiterate the charge. The complaint preferred by "N. S.," as communicated in your issue of last week, is the circumstance of the connexion between Dr. Forrester, a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, and the selection of Truro as the site of the Normal School. What considerations prompted the Commissioners of the Normal School to prefer Truro to any other village in the Province, I am not able say. The first clause in the Normal School Bill enacts, that "A Normal School be founded in a central and convenient locality," and where, let me ask your correspondent, could a more central or convenient locality be found? Truro is, as near as may be, equidistant from Digby on the one side and Sydney, C. B. on the other,—showing that the Commissioners in selecting this place but acted up to the terms of their commission. But be this as it may, the selection of Truro had not the vestige of a connexion with Dr. Forrester. It is patent to all, that the site was determined on and the building nearly finished several months before Dr. Forrester received his appointment. But your correspondent is yet farther astray in the account he gives of the annual expenses of the Normal School. Allusion has been made more than once to this subject, and each time it has been put in a false light—unintentionally by "N. S." I doubt not, yet none the less false. I conceive, therefore, that it demands a few observations from me. I may remark, first of all, that as Dr. Forrester holds the two-fold office of Principal of Normal School, and Superintendent of Education; and as the latter office employs at least one half of his time, it is unfair to place more than one half of his salary to the account of the Normal School. For, be it remembered, there was a Superintendent of Education before we had any Normal School, and one would still be employed were the School to be closed to-day.

It is also proper to mention that the whole sum granted by the Province to the Model Schools, is only \$400. The remaining \$500 are made up by the \$400, granted to Colchester in common with the other Counties, and which sum was simply transferred by the Legislature from the Academy of Truro, to the High School department of the Model Schools, and the \$100 granted by Local School Commissioners to the Teachers in the Intermediate and Primary departments.

The whole sum, then, given by the Province for the support of Normal and Model Schools, is as follows:—

Dr. Forrester's Salary,.....	\$600
Mr. Mulholland's do,.....	800
Mr. Rand's do,.....	800
Prof. Williams' do,.....	100
Fuel, Books, Servants' wages, &c.,...	400
Model Schools,.....	400
Total,.....	\$3,100

Miss Star is engaged and paid by the Principal, and her services are free to all the Students of the Normal School. It may help to a better understanding to append the expense incurred for the general superintendence of Education.

Dr. Forrester's Salary,.....	\$900
Travelling Expenses,.....	400
Postage &c., about,.....	75
Total,.....	\$1,075

If your correspondent will compare these expenditures with those of other countries for the general support of Education and of Normal School establishments, he will find that, in no case, whether in Canada, or in the United States, or yet in the old world, are they so low,—thus corroborating the statement made in Dr. Forrester's late "Circular," that "Nova Scotia devotes a less sum to this object than any other country of similar size, where a national system of Education exists." But in case it should be said in answer to all this, "These are older and wealthier countries and can well afford to give a much larger amount for the maintenance of such educational machinery, it may not be out of place here to bring before your correspondent and the readers of the "Messenger," the expenditure of the neighbouring Province of New Brunswick during the last year. It is as follows:—

Chief Superintendent's Salary,.....	\$1200 00
Clerk's or Assistant's do,.....	600 00
Four Inspector's do,.....	4000 00
Allowance to Clerk for extra services,...	120 00
Postage of Education office,.....	402 00
Total,.....	\$6322 00

Training and Model Schools:—

Master's Salary,.....	\$1000 00
Male Assistant's do,.....	300 00
Female do,.....	300 00
Teacher of Music do,.....	41 66
Furniture and Repairs,.....	114 12
Pupil Teachers for Board allowance, while attending at Training and Model Schools,	2256 00
Total,.....	\$4011 78

Thus the Normal School of New Brunswick costs that Province nearly \$1000 more than that of Nova Scotia; and the whole cost of Educational supervision together with the Normal School, exceeds that of Nova Scotia upwards of \$7000.

Your correspondent refers to the shortness of the time also that the students are in attendance, and the multiplicity of subjects necessarily engaging their attention during that time, and infers from this, that a cramming or forcing system must be the result. Now no one, I believe, regrets more than Dr. Forrester and his fellow labourers the shortness of the time the students generally are in attendance. How often has Dr. Forrester appealed to the Legislature for assistance to enable these students to attend, not two terms merely, but two years?—but no response has ever been made to his appeals. But your correspondent knows as well as I do that comparatively few of those who hold first class diplomas have received them in less than two terms. So that here again his statement is not fairly put.

That the system practised in the Normal and Model Schools is not one of cramming will, I believe, be testified to by any one who has attended this Institution; and if your correspondent is at all sceptical on the point, I cordially invite him to attend the closing Review of the present summer-term—on the 24th and 25th Inst.

There are a few other matters deserving of notice. As to students in attendance, I am glad to be able to state that the numbers enrolled are a few above what have attended during other Summer terms; while the Model Schools are full to overflowing, and perhaps were never in a more efficient condition.

As to the efficiency of the teachers who have graduated at the Normal School, I am not in a position to pronounce a judgment. But this I will venture to say, that there is as fair a proportion superior in professional qualifications as there are Mechanics who have served an apprenticeship, or of Lawyers, Doctors and Ministers who have passed through a regular curriculum of study. And this is all that can reasonably be required of the Normal School; and this is all, I presume, that the best friends of the Institution ever anticipated.

Yours truly,

T. H. RAND.

Truro, Sept. 13.

American and Foreign News.**Latest from the States!**

(From Telegrams to Morning and Evening papers.)

SEPTEMBER 10, 1862.—On Monday last a skirmish took place at Poolesville, Maryland, between the Northern and Southern armies, the former dispersing a regiment of Confederate cavalry.

The Confederate forces are not at Hagerstown, as previously reported, but their pickets extend four miles from Frederick City towards the former place.

Confederate deserters report that there are one hundred thousand Southern troops at Frederick City.

Two Confederate Brigades are reported to be nine miles from Covington, Kentucky.

It is reported that General Bragg's army is crossing the Cumberland mountains.

Clarksville, Tennessee, is again in possession of the Federals.

Kentucky State is reported to be full of Guerrilla parties.

A party of Guerrillas have made a raid into Kansas, capturing fifty Federal recruits.

A powerful band of Indians are threatening the northern settlements in Nebraska.

Hostilities are apprehended in Dacotah and Upper Missouri.

President Davis has proclaimed fasting and thanksgiving for the victories which have crowned the Confederate arms near Richmond and at Manassas.

Pope's report of recent battles severely censures General Porter—attributing Saturday's defeat to bad conduct of Porter, and McClellan's failure to send supplies. It highly compliments McDowell and others.

Burnside, with fifty thousand men, reported on trail of Confederates.

McClellan, with another large force, is also after them.

Large Confederate force undoubtedly between Drainsville and Leesburg. [Drainsville is 17 miles west from Washington.]

SEPT. 11.—Confederate soldiers have told farmers that Cumberland Valley was their destination. It is said they were in a ragged condition.

The Pennsylvania people are organizing by thousands to resist invasion.

Sixteen thousand Confederates are within five miles of Covington.

A battle is expected immediately.

Business is again suspended at Cincinnati.—Three thousand laborers are in the trenches.

Confederates are threatening New Orleans. The Federal Gun-boats and land forces are deemed ample to hold it.

General Beauregard has assumed the command in the South.

The President is reported to have adopted Gen. Hunter's policy of organizing negro regiments at Hilton Head.

The Yellow fever is annihilating the crews of the French fleet at Vera Cruz.

SEPT. 12.—Confederate force near Frederick estimated at about eighty thousand. Main force of one hundred thousand believed to be at back of Leesburg. Scouting parties of Confederates reported within fifty miles of Baltimore, on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Leading Unionists in Baltimore have been threatened anonymously of the capture of the city within a week. Latest report confirm evacuation of Frederick.—Jackson at Hagerstown with advance preparing to move his whole army into Pennsylvania.—Correspondent at Middlebrook, Maryland, says Federal army advancing slowly.

Letter from Cumberland Gap, dated 28th ult., represents Federal force surrounded and supplies cut off. Confederates have twenty thousand in front. Two Confederate columns gained rear; one, under Kirby Smith, pushing to Northern Kentucky, to attempt to cross Ohio River. Federals full of fight, but fear starvation. Twelve hundred Confederates had attacked Washington, North Carolina, on the 6th inst.; were repulsed and pursued ten miles.—(Washington, N. C. is situated at the entrance of the Pamlico River, a branch of Pamlico Sound at the head of ship navigation, and has a population of some 2000.) The Federal gunboat Pickett is reported to have accidentally exploded, killing twenty of her crew.

SEPT. 13.—The Washington National Intelligence says that McClellan has advanced his headquarters beyond Rockville, and his army has approached the Monocacy River.

Federal troops occupied New Market, ten miles from Frederick, on Thursday.

Several hundred Confederate cavalry dashed into Westminster on Wednesday and retired on Thursday.

A northern man, who escaped from the Confederate army, reports they are one hundred and fifty thousand strong; keeping close together, and conducting everything secretly. They are well supplied since reaching Frederick.

Gen. Bragg is reported crossing from Sparta, Tenn., via Lexington, Ky., with forty thousand men, and Gen. Buell is reported crossing from Nashville with forty-five thousand, both having a race for Cincinnati.

Philadelphia has voted a half a million of dollars for the defence of the city and state.

Five companies of the New York seventh regiment have been ordered out. Their probable destination is Philadelphia.

To St. John News.—Despatch to Philadelphia Inquirer says that information received from reliable sources that Confederates, 20,000 strong, with 48 pieces of artillery occupied Hagerstown.

General Lee has issued a proclamation to the people of Maryland portraying their alleged wrongs, and assuring them of the co-operation, if desired, to throw off Federal allegiance.

SEPT. 15.—The Confederate forces evacuated Frederick City, on Friday last. General Burnside passed through Frederick City, on Saturday last, pushing after the Confederates.—The Federals were received at Frederick City with wild enthusiasm by the populace of that place. General Franklin has captured a train of one hundred ammunition and subsistence wagons.

The Confederate expectations of receiving large accessions to their numbers appear to have failed. They left forty five hundred sick and wounded. It is reported that General Longstreet was repulsed on Saturday last at Harper's Ferry—the cannonading lasted all that day. It is also reported that the Confederate forces in attempting to cross the Potomac River near Harper's Ferry was terribly cut up. It is supposed that Jackson's command crossed the river at Williamsport. Severe fighting has taken place in the Kanawha Valley. The Federal forces are retreating towards Ohio. The Confederates under General Duncan attacked the Federals near Mumfordsville, Kentucky, yesterday afternoon, and were repulsed with heavy loss. General Todd has ordered home the Militia force sent to defend Cincinnati.

Evening.—General McLellan telegraphs Halleck general engagement occurred yesterday.

Generals Hooker and Reno carried height commanding Hagerstown road.

Second official despatch says Franklin's success on the left is as complete as on the right and centre, resulting in obtaining possession of Cumberland Gap.

Third despatch says the enemy was making for the river in perfect panic, General Lee admitting being terribly whipped.

Federal army pressing the retreat to utmost.

McLellan's fourth despatch, (10 a. m.) further confirms the victory and rout and demoralization of the enemy.

Hooker has a thousand prisoners.

Lee admits a loss of fifteen thousand.

Jackson whipped in three battles. Lee wounded.

Tremendous rejoicing. Furor in Philadelphia.

Business again resumed in Cincinnati.

The Aroostook Times says "wool is now higher than it has been forty-four years. This is owing to the large demand for army goods, and to the advanced price of cotton."

The 73rd Illinois regiment is commanded throughout by Methodist preachers.

Punch gives the "Latest from Washington," as follows:—General Halleck is to assume supreme command of the Federal Armies under the title of "Hallecksander the Great"

PENNSYLVANIA.—Despatches received to-night from different parts of Pennsylvania show that the citizens generally have commenced the suspension of business in the afternoons, and are organizing into companies and regiments for drill.

A smart Philadelphian advertised that for one dollar enclosed to his address, he would give "an infallible method to avoid the draft." The first day brought him 400 letters and dollars, and the flats received in return, as the wonderful secret—"ENLIST."

The Washington correspondent of the Traveler says:—

Farther Dunne, a former Catholic Priest of Chicago, has accepted a Colony in the Italian army, and is raising a Dunne Legion for service in the field.

The Washington correspondent of the Traveler says, "Over eleven hundred paroled prisoners came in yesterday. They are a part of the enemy's success in the late battles. So far as I can hear, two hundred will cover all that General Pope has captured. Yet he spoke of "great captures." It is Pope's way. He never could desist from telling a big story.

IMPORTANT FROM PHILADELPHIA.—A despatch was lately received by a merchant in this city from his agents in Philadelphia, advising him to countermand the sailing of a vessel now loading at St. John's Nfld., for that port, but rather direct her to proceed to Halifax, as it was impossible in the present excited state of affairs in the former city to tell what a day might bring forth.

A private letter to the Boston Courier, dated Washington, Sep. 1, 1862, says: "We have been whipped again, most thoroughly. Our loss of material is great; what the loss of men is I cannot say. Surgeons here state that they saw immense numbers of men (they say 15,000, at least) leaving the field after throwing away their arms. There is not a man in the Hospital who does not say it was a defeat."

Latest from Europe!**ITALY.**

Garibaldi defeated, wounded and a prisoner.

Such is the grand sum of the week's news from Italy. Of this most important event we have yet but the most meagre account, but the various telegrams, when put together, furnish an outline of the story sufficiently intelligible. It appears that on Friday morning last, Garibaldi, with upwards of 2,000 followers, occupied a strong position at Aspromonte, one of the highest of the great range of mountains that runs through the length of Calabria, like a huge backbone. A corps of bersaglieri, 1,800 strong, commanded by Col. Pallavicino, attacked the Liberator; a sharp contest ensued, in the course of which the Royal troops suffered a loss of 12 killed and 200 wounded. At length Garibaldi fell wounded in two places, and this event seems to have ended the struggle. The noble-hearted rebel became the prisoner of the King's troops, and all his 2,000 followers found themselves obliged to surrender along with him. Garibaldi was immediately put on board an Italian war steamer and conveyed to Spezzia. Thus ends the "Rome or Death" insurrection, but this cannot be said to end the troubles of the Italian Government. Garibaldi in prison may be hardly less troublesome than Garibaldi in the field. The disposal of the caged hero is certain to prove a matter of the greatest difficulty for the Italian Cabinet, and, if not managed wisely, it may give rise to most serious evils.

Turin Sept. 2.—Garibaldi arrived yesterday evening at Spezzia. His wounds are not serious.

The Opinions of to-day says:—

"Rumours are current that the Italian Chamber will reassemble on the 25th inst. It is asserted that the Ministry will ask the Chamber of Deputies for authority to bring to trial those of its members who are implicated in the late events in Sicily and Calabria."

The Opinions further states that the news of deserters and others taken with arms in their hands having been shot is untrue.

The Monarchia Nazionale of to-day asserts that several chests filled with poignards have been seized at Milan.

The official Gazette of this evening says:—

"At 2 p. m. yesterday Garibaldi arrived at Spezzia in the Duca di Genova, accompanied by his son and several volunteers. This morning he was still on board. Tranquillity has been restored in the cities where a certain party wished to maintain agitation."

The Gazzetta di Torino states that the Ministry has invited Signori Farini, Minghetti, and Massimo d'Azeglio, and some other political personage, to Turin, in order to consult with them.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE ITALIAN CRISIS.—Paris, Sept. 2.—The Constitutionnel publishes an article signed by its political director, M. Paulin Limayrac, showing that the court of Rome has always rejected all proposals of conciliation with Italy. It expresses a hope that the grave interests of European public order may no longer be held in check by such "blind resistance," and concludes thus:—"We are convinced that the Imperial Government will endeavour to reconcile its profound devotion and unalterable affection for the Holy Father, with the duty of a wise liberal, and civilising policy."